THE [*Numb.* 887.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 6, 1762.

His Excellency Governor SHARPE's Meſſage, in Anſwer to the Addreſs printed in our laſt GAZETTE.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

SINCE I find by the Addreſs you preſented to me laſt Saturday, that there are ſome among you who ſeem determined to miſconſtrue whatever I can ſay or do, it will give me no Concern to know, that my Conduct does not meet with the Approbation of thoſe Men; but that ſuch of you as have not ſhut your Eyes againſt Truth, may be more fully informed of the Diſingenuity of thoſe Gentlemen, and their unreaſonable Attempts, on more Occaſions than one, I muſt beg your Patience while I trouble you with a Narrative of ſome of their former Proceedings.

The Earl of *Loudoun*, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces on this Continent, having in *March* 1757, ſignified to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies and myſelf, that agreeable to a Plan which his Majeſty had approved of, the greateſt Part of the King's Regular Troops in *America*, were to be employed the enſuing Campaign to the Northward, and that for the Defence and Security of the Southern Colonies, he propoſed to leave one Battalion of the *Royal American* Regiment, beſides his Majeſty's Three Independent Companies that were in *South-Carolina*, and that he thought it neceſſary for the better Security of the ſaid Colonies, that they ſhould themſelves furniſh 3800 Men, *viz. Pennſylvania* 1400, *Maryland* 500, *Virginia* 1000, *North-Carolina* 400, and *South-Carolina* 500: That one Half of the abovementioned Battalion, 200 of the Men that were to be furniſhed by the Province of *Pennſylvania*, 400 of the *Virginia* Troops, and 200 of the Soldiers that were, according to his Lordſhip's Propoſition, to be raiſed in *North-Carolina*, ſhould be ſent to *South-Carolina*, there to act in Conjunction with the 500 Men that were to be furniſhed by that Government, and the abovementioned Independent Companies; that the reſt of the Troops which ſhould be raiſed and ſupported by *North-Carolina*, *Virginia*, and *Pennſylvania*, ſhould be employed for the Defence of thoſe Colonies, in ſuch Manner as his Lordſhip, or the Officer that he ſhould leave with the other Five Companies of the *Royal American* Battalion, to command them, ſhould think fit; and that the whole 500 Men, which this Province was required and expected to furniſh, ſhould be employed for the immediate Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants; I met the General Aſſembly of this Province the 8th of *April*, and communicated to both Houſes the Plan which had been concerted for the Security of the Southern Colonies, and recommended it to them to provide for the Support of the Number of Men that were required as the Quota of this Province, which they did before the End of the Seſſion, by appropriating to that Uſe what remained of the Money which had been granted the Year before for his Majeſty's Service. On the 12th of *April* (which was before the Bill for making ſuch an Appropriation was framed) I ſent the Lower Houſe a Meſſage to inform them, that the *Virginia* Troops which had been ſome Time poſted at Fort *Cumberland*, had received Orders to evacuate that Place, and to embark for *South-Carolina*, and that Captain *Dagworthy* (who was the eldeſt Officer in the *Maryland* Forces) had thereupon marched with a Detachment of thoſe Forces, to garriſon that Fort, the Earl of *Loudoun* having thought that Step neceſſary, and for his Majeſty's Service.

On the 16th of *April*, it was Reſolved by the then Lower Houſe, "That a Number not exceeding 500 Men (including Officers and *thoſe already raiſed)* ſhould be kept in Pay for his Majeſty's Service, and for the more immediate Protection and Defence of this Province." A Bill was accordingly brought in, and paſſed both Houſes; but while it lay before me for my Peruſal and Conſideration, I was told by ſeveral Gentlemen, that thoſe who had penned ſome Clauſes of it, wherein the Word *Frontier* was uſed, ſeem'd to have been ſtudious to lay a Foundation for Diſputes; that while ſome inſiſted that by *that Word* was meant the Boundary or Limits of the Province, or at leaſt the moſt diſtant Part of it that had been ſettled before the War broke out, others alledged that by the Word *Frontier* was intended or pointed out, that Part of the Country where the Weſternmoſt Plantations, which were then occupied, lay, and gave it as their Opinion, that if any of the Troops were poſted at, or marched to, any Place *beyond* Fort *Frederick*, and not out of the Province, the Agents ought not to pay or victual them.

As I was extremely anxious to avoid and remove every Thing that might poſſibly cauſe Miſunderſtandings, and become Occaſion of Diſpute afterwards between the Aſſembly and Myſelf, between the Officer that ſhould be appointed to Command the Troops and the Agents, between the Agents and Myſelf, and in ſhort between any Perſons whatever that might be concerned with the ſaid Troops, I intimated to one of the Agents, (who being a Member of the Lower Houſe was then in Town) my Deſire to ſpeak with him, and upon his complying with my Requeſt, I aſked him, Whether he ſhould think himſelf impowered by the Bill, which had then paſſed both Houſes, to victual and pay any of the 500 Men that ſhould be poſted at Fort *Cumberland*, and whether he thought that Part of the Bill, which I was informed had been the Subject of Converſation and Diſpute, was ſufficiently clear and explicit? The Gentleman's Anſwer was to this Effect, That ſome Members of the Houſe were of Opinion, that the Agents would be at Liberty to pay ſuch Troops, while others ſaid that the Bill veſted them with no ſuch Power; but that when the Bill was Enacted into a Law, he ſhould be for taking Advice thereon. When I perceived that the Gentleman avoided giving a direct Anſwer to the Queſtion I had aſked him, I thought the only Way left for me to have the Matter cleared up, ſo that both the Agents and Myſelf might know the Senſe of the Houſe, was to ſend them a Meſſage, which, with the Approbation of that Gentleman, I accordingly did in the following Words:

"*Gentlemen*, As I obſerve that the Word *Frontier* frequently occurs in the Bill, entituled, *An Act for his Majeſty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province*, which has been Framed by you this Seſſion, and having received the Concurrence of the Upper Houſe, now lies for my Aſſent; and as it has been a Queſtion, what Part of the Province is to be underſtood by that Word, I muſt deſire you to give me your Senſe of the Word, and particularly what Part of *Maryland* you deſigned by it in the following Clauſe of the abovementioned Bill; *And be it further Enacted, That the ſaid Five Hundred Men, or ſo many of them as ſhall be at any Time in the Pay of this Province, except ſuch Number as may be neceſſary to be left at Fort* Frederick, *ſhall be employed in Ranging about the Frontier thereof, for the Quiet and Protection of the Inhabitants. Provided always, and be it Enacted, That when, upon any Emergency, his Majeſty's Commander in Chief, or Perſon properly authorized, ſhall judge it expedient to march any Part of the ſaid Five Hundred Men* from the Frontier *of this Province, then and in ſuch Caſe, ſo many of the aforeſaid Men ſhall be left at Fort* Frederick, *under a proper Command, as the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, for the Time being, ſhall judge neceſſary for the more immediate Defence and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants thereof.*"

This Meſſage having been Read in the Lower Houſe, it was, as appears by the Journal, thereupon ordered, that the following Addreſs ſhould be preſented to me, by Way of Anſwer:

"It gives us the greateſt Concern to find your ſecond Meſſage of this Afternoon, ſo unprecedented, that we conceive we cannot, without departing from the eſtabliſhed Mode of Proceeding, give any other Anſwer to it, than that it is Unparliamentary."

Which convinced me, that while I was ſtudious to preſerve a right Underſtanding with the Aſſembly, there were ſome at leaſt in the Lower Houſe, who conſidered more how a Foundation might be then laid for a Rupture at a future Seſſion; nevertheleſs as I perceived they were determined not to come to any Explanation, I gave my Aſſent to the Bill, and the next Day iſſued Commiſſions for raiſing the additional Companies. Finding afterwards, that the Agents made ſome Difficulties about paying thoſe of the Troops which were in Garriſon at Fort *Cumberland*, I wrote to the Earl of *Loudoun*, and the King's Officer who then commanded in this Part of the Continent, deſiring them to order ſome other Troops thither, to relieve Capt. *Dagworthy*'s; but my Requeſt was not complied with, and the Agents, on farther Conſideration, thought it their Duty to iſſue Pay for that Garriſon as long as they had Money in their Hands. Having on the 15th of *October* (1757) ſent to the Lower Houſe, which was then ſitting, the following Meſſage,

"*Gentlemen*, Finding by a Letter that I received this Morning from Captain *Dagworthy*, that the Garriſon of Fort *Cumberland* is in Want of Proviſions, I adviſed the Agents thereof, and recommended it to them to order a Supply thither as ſoon as poſſible. In Anſwer to the Letter that I writ to thoſe Gentlemen on this Occaſion, they tell me, that as the Money which was appropriated by the Act of Aſſembly paſſed laſt Seſſion, is entirely expended, it is not in their Power to make any farther Proviſion for the Troops in the Pay of this Province. The evil Conſequences that muſt naturally follow the Troops being refuſed Proviſions, are ſo obvious, that you cannot help perceiving them; and therefore I ſhall only deſire you to take this Matter into immediate Conſideration."

They, on the 19th, were pleaſed to ſend me this polite Anſwer:

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency*, We cannot help expreſſing our Surprize, that you ſhould recommend it to the Agents, to order a Supply of Proviſions to a Garriſon at Fort *Cumberland*. Had they in their Hands ever ſo much of the Money appropriated by the Act of Aſſembly paſſed laſt Seſſion, they undoubtedly would not have laid out any of it in Supplies to a Garriſon, ſtationed contrary to the plain Deſtination of all the Forces raiſed and to be ſupported by that Law. And if any evil Conſequences have heretofore or may hereafter follow a Want of ſuch Supplies, let thoſe anſwer for them who have, contrary to Law, been the Means of ſtationing Troops where they had no Authority to place them, and for Want of whoſe Service, on the Duty aſſigned them by Law, the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province have been expoſed to the Incurſions of their cruel and ſavage Enemies."

By Way of Reply to this Addreſs, and to enforce my Meſſage of the 15th, I, on the 21ſt, ſent the Houſe the following:

"*Gentlemen*, I know not how great your Surprize may be at my recommending it to the Agents to ſend a freſh Supply of Proviſions to the Troops at Fort *Cumberland*; but I aſſure you mine would have been very great if they had urged any Thing but the Want of Money in Excuſe for not having immediately complied with my Requeſt. The Agents Accounts will, I ſuppoſe, ſhew you, that they have hitherto furniſhed thoſe Troops with Proviſions; and they will, I preſume, if called upon, inform you, that they have been well adviſed the Law made it their Duty to ſupply them ſo long as any of the Money, which was appropriated by the Act paſſed laſt Seſſion, remained unexpended. I am ſorry you ſhould queſtion the Earl of *Loudoun*'s Authority to place in Fort *Cumberland* any of the Men that were raiſed here, in Conſequence of his Requiſition: I am ſatisfied that his Lordſhip was by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, as well as by our Act of Aſſembly, impowered to do ſo; and however it may become you, I do not think it was my Duty to declare, that they ſhould not be employed in ſuch a Manner as the Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in *America* thought moſt conducive to his Majeſty's Service. As it is notorious that while Numbers of People have been cut off in the Two Neighbouring Provinces, we have only loſt *Two or Three* Perſons at moſt, excluſive of Soldiers, and their Attendants, and that our People owe their Preſervation in great Meaſure to the Diſpoſition that the Earl of *Loudoun* was pleaſed to make of *our Forces*, I am ſurprized at your ſaying that for Want of *their* Service, the Frontier Inhabitants have been expoſed to the Incurſions of their cruel and ſavage Enemies: But if you complain ſo grievouſly of the Earl of *Loudoun*'s having ordered a Part of our Troops to Garriſon a Fort within the Province, What Anſwer might his Lordſhip have expected, if, when he gave Orders for ſome of the Troops that were raiſed in *North-Carolina, Virginia*, and *Pennſylvania*, to embark for *South-Carolina*, he had required us likewiſe to ſend a Company or Two thither? As I perſuade myſelf, *Gentlemen*, that you would not chooſe to diſtinguiſh yourſelves by obſtructing the Meaſures, that the General whom his Majeſty has intruſted with the Command of all his Forces in *America* thinks it for his Majeſty's Service to purſue, I hope you will not

" oblige the Troops that are now at Fort *Cumberland*, to " abandon it, with all it's Artillery and Stores, to his Ma- " jesty's Enemies: And as you alone will be answerable for " the Consequences, I once more recommend it to you to " make immediate Provision for the Support of that Garrison, " as well as for the Support of the Troops that remain at " Fort *Frederick*, and that are, agreeable to the Directions " of our Act of Assembly, ordered to keep Ranging at a small " Distance beyond the Frontier Settlements."

Left this Message should fail of having the desired Effect, I thought it my Duty to send the Earl of *Loudoun* immediate Advice of what had passed, to inclose his Lordship the original Address, which the Lower House had presented to me the 19th of that Month, and to tell him that unless a Supply of Provisions was sent to Fort *Cumberland*, without Delay, the Garrison would be greatly distressed, and obliged, perhaps, in a short Time, to abandon the Place for want of Food; and I desired his Lordship to give such provisional Orders as he should think proper, for the Preservation of that Fort, in Case the Lower House should come to such a final Resolution as their Address seemed to promise. The Earl of *Loudoun* being then at *Albany*, my Letter did not reach him before the 2d of *November:* The next Day he was pleased to return the following Answer:

" *Sir*, Last Night I had the Favour of yours of *October* the " 21st, with an Account of the Proceedings of your Assem- " bly, and a Copy of their Address to you: I must own the " Restriction your Assembly endeavoured to lay on the Troops " raised by your Province last Spring, surprized me, as it " interfered with the King's undoubted Prerogative of Com- " manding all his Subjects in Arms, either by himself, or " those he appoints under him. However the Troops were " wise enough to obey his Majesty's Orders, given them by " those who alone had Power to give them, and I was in " Hopes the Gentlemen that compose the Assembly *had re-* " *considered that Affair, and seen the Error of it*; but your " Letter, and their Address, have shewn me that I *was* " *mistaken*, and yet I cannot help having that Charity for " my Fellow-Subjects to believe that this Affair has not ap- " peared to them in it's true Light; for I cannot think that " the Assembly of *Maryland* ever intended to invade the " King's undoubted Prerogative, nor can I possibly believe " that they intend to throw the Frontier Garrisons of his " Majesty's Dominions into the Enemies Hands, particularly " when those Garrisons are in their own Province, and so " essential to their own Protection, and yet this Measure is " big with all those Consequences, both from it's own Na- " ture, and still more so from the Season in which it is taken, " the Account of it arriving to me late on the 2d of *Novem-* " *ber*, in the Back Country of the Province of *New-York*, " by which Measures they not only refuse their Aid to the " Common Cause, and desert the Interest and Security of " their own Province, but by the Season they have taken " this Resolution in, put it out of the Power of the King's " Servants to remedy the End that the Execution of such a " Measure cannot miss to have. From this Light of Things, " which is the true one, I cannot doubt but your Assembly " will immediately take such Resolutions as shall enable you " to provide effectually for the Security of that important " Post at Fort *Cumberland*, so as to prevent its being aban- " doned, and put into the Enemy's Possession, which would " be the Effect of such a Resolution. I must further remind " you of the uninterrupted Orders that have been communi- " cated to all the Governments in *North-America*, from his " Majesty's Secretaries of State, from the Year 1754 to " this Time, to be aiding and assisting to his Commander in " Chief in *North-America*, in supplying Troops, *&c.* and in " Consequence of his Majesty's Commands to me of applying " to the different Provinces for such Aid as I see necessary " for the Common Cause, I do demand from the Province " of *Maryland*, that the 500 Men, furnished for the Com- " mon Cause, and employed by me this last Summer in the " Defence of their Garrisons on their Frontiers, be continued " in the Service this Winter, as absolutely necessary for the " Defence of their own Province, and the Defence of his " Majesty's Dominions. As to their disposing of the Troops " in the Winter, I have the King's Commission to com- " mand all Men that are or shall be in Arms in *North-Ame-* " *rica*, I am on the Spot, and whilst the King does me the " Honour to continue that Commission to me, I will execute " it, and if any Officer or Soldier presumes to disobey my " Orders, I will treat him as the Law directs. If my Bu- " siness can possibly permit me, I will come immediately to " *Annapolis*, where I do not doubt but you and I will be " able to set Things in such a Light, as will be perfectly " satisfactory to the Gentlemen of your Assembly, and to " every other Man that has the Safety and Prosperity of " *Maryland* at Heart, and indeed of every Man that has at " Heart the Prosperity and Safety of his Majesty's Subjects " and Dominions in *North-America*. As the Business I am " engaged in may put it out of my Power to make this " Journey so soon as I could wish, I must beg that you will " take every Measure to bring your Assembly to a right Un- " derstanding of this so essential a Point, both for themselves " and his Majesty's Dominions in *North-America*, and that " you will, from Time to Time, acquaint me by Express of " what Resolutions are taken in this Affair."

This Letter of his Lordship's I communicated to the Lower House the 18th of *November*, but they paid so little Regard to it, that in the Supply Bill which they a few Days afterwards offered to the Upper House, it was expressly provided and directed, that the Troops then in the Pay of the Province should be forthwith reduced to 300 Men, and the Service of those 300 (*not a Part of them only*) was restrained, as the printed Bill will evince, in such a Manner as to compel them to abandon the Post where his Lordship had stationed some of them, and in such a Manner as to deprive all the King's Officers of any Command over them. The Gentlemen of the Upper House having returned this Bill with a Negative, those who had framed it, desired me to transmit a Copy thereof to his Lordship, together with an Address, in order that he might be the better able to judge of their Proceedings, and Zeal to promote his Majesty's Service. On the Receipt of this Bill and Address, his Lordship wrote the Letter, which is quoted in your Address as an Evidence of his having conceived a good Opinion of the Zeal of *that* Lower House of Assembly to promote the Service of his Royal Master: How far the Letter will support what you suggest, let the Unprejudiced determine: I shall only repeat it:

" *Sir*, *New-York, December* 30, 1757.

" I had *this Day* the Favour of your Letter by Express, " with the Bill prepared by the Lower House, and the Ad- " dress, from both Houses to you. As I had seen an Extract " of the military Part of that Bill before, I *am ready to* give " my Sentiments on it; and *am clearly of Opinion*, that had " it passed into a Law of the Province, it would have been a " direct Infringement of the King's undoubted Prerogative, " and as such was *very wisely rejected by the Upper House*; at " the same Time I am willing to believe, that the Assembly " had not considered it in that Light, or they would never " have framed it in that Manner, nor had they considered " that Right of the King of commanding his Subjects in " Arms, which is a Right undisputed every where, or they " would never have disputed the Power of his Commission, " to have marched the Troops, raised by them for the De- " fence of his Dominions, even out of your Province, which " I do not understand I have done with Regard to them, " which was to Fort *Cumberland*, from the best Accounts I " have been able to procure; but that does not come to be " the Question; for if they will consider what has happened " in almost all the other Provinces, they will find, they are " *single* in the Opinion of the King's Power of Marching " the Provincial Troops into other Provinces. At the " Meeting at *Philadelphia* it was settled last Spring, that " *South-Carolina* was in Danger of a more powerful Invasion " from the Enemy than they were able alone to resist, there- " fore it was agreed, that it was necessary they should have " an additional Force sent to their Assistance, composed " partly of Regular Troops, and partly of Troops raised by " the other Provinces, and 200 Men did accordingly sail " from *Virginia*, and are now with them; and the Troops " from *North-Carolina* were in Readiness to go, but were " prevented by Letters from the Commanding Officer there, " on the Arrival of a Regiment of 1000 Men from *Europe*, " so that they did not then stand in Need of them; there is " an Instance in Point in the very next Province, who were " likewise to have made up their Quota of Troops to 400 " Men, if they were found Necessary, for that Service in " *South-Carolina*. But further to illustrate this Point, let " them reflect, that the Provincial Troops in the more Nor- " thern Provinces, that is, those of *New-Hampshire, Mas-* " *sachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut*, and the *Jerseys*, " have for 3 Years last past been serving in the Province of " *New-York*: There was an Attempt about 18 Months ago to " have restrained Part of those Troops within certain Bounds, " to serve particular Purposes, although they never thought " of carrying that Point *so far* as to restrain them *within* " *their own Province*, and the Moment that Intention ap- " peared, the Ministry immediately interposed, and no such " Measures have been attempted since. Although the Pre- " rogative is undisputed every where, I have thought it ne- " cessary to mention these few Instances in their Neighbour- " hood, to shew them *the Singularity both of their Opinion* " *and Proceedings*; the Consequence of which I foresaw, " and mentioned in a *former Letter*, and *warned them* of in " the Letter I had the Honour to write you of the Effects " such a Measure would have, not only to throw open the " Frontiers of their own Province, but to open a Door to " the Enemy in the very Heart of his Majesty's Dominions " in *North-America*: As this is the fair State of the Affair, " I cannot Doubt that those Gentlemen, on considering " coolly on the Affair, will, from their Care for the Pre- " servation of the Lives and Properties of their Fellow-Sub- " jects, from their Zeal for the Common Cause of all *North-* " *America*, and their Duty to the King, propose such an Act " as is not only agreeable to the Instructions, but agreeable " to our happy Constitution of Government in the *British* " Dominions, without attempting to make Alterations in it, " at a Time when the Enemy are taking every Advantage " that can be drawn from any little Jars that may happen " in any of the Provinces of his Majesty's extensive Domini- " ons on this Continent, which are therefore Things every " Man, who is a real Lover of his Country, will to the ut- " most avoid. As to the Dispute of what Province Fort " *Cumberland* belongs to, 'tis a Thing I never heard disputed, " but by all Men I have met with, was deemed to be in " *Maryland*; but be that as it will, 'tis of no Consequence, " nor has it any Thing to do in this Affair, nor had I the " least Intention of loading *Maryland*, or easing any other " Province, by sending the Provincial Troops of *Maryland* " to it; and in my Orders at that Time, I shewed the " greatest Attention to *Maryland*, in employing the Whole " of the Troops raised by them in covering their Frontiers, " and securing the Inlets into their Country, when I actu- " ally sent 200 of the Provincials of *Virginia* by Sea, at the " *Expence of that Province*, to *South-Carolina*, and had 200 " more of the *Virginia* Provincial Troops ready to be carried " there if that Service had not been provided for by the Ar- " rival of a Regiment of One Thousand Men from *Europe*. " I have shewed you above, that the King has the undis- " puted Right, that he has by his Commission put the Ex- " ecution of it into my Hands, *that* Maryland *alone have* " *disputed* the King's Right of Commanding his Subjects in " Arms, altho' his Majesty's Servant in the Execution of " that Trust, *has had a particular Regard* to the Ease and " Security of the Province of *Maryland*. When I know " Things really to stand on this Footing, and can have no " Doubt that the Gentlemen that compose the Assembly of " *Maryland*, mean, not only to protect the Province of " *Maryland*, but to give every Aid to the Common Cause " in their Power, I can have no Doubt that on a cool Re- " flection of the general Situation of the Affairs of this " Country, the Duty they owe to the King and the Com- " munity (whatever Representations may have led them in- " to the present Bill) they will immediately set those Things " on a true Constitutional Footing, and enter heartily into " the Common Cause, for the Security of *Maryland*, and to " give their utmost Assistance against the common Enemy. " I intended when I writ from *Albany* to have come directly " to *Annapolis*, but some unexpected Business put it out of " my Power at that Time, and now I cannot fix the Time " I shall be with you.

" Hoping from your wise Management, and the People " coming to see their own true Interest, that I shall very " soon have better Accounts from you: I am, with sincere " Regard, *Sir*, *Your most obedient humble Servant*,

" LOUDOUN."

Does it, *Gentlemen*, or does it not, appear from this Letter, that the Earl of *Loudoun* applauded the Conduct of the Upper House in rejecting the Bill, of which, at the Desire of the Lower House, I had sent him a Copy? If it does, I intimated no more nor less than the Truth, whatever Part of the Bill it was that induced his Lordship to commend them for returning it with a Negative. At the Time I sent him the Bill, I did not imagine he would Read any more of it than the military Part, as I told the Gentlemen of the Lower House in a Message dated the 6th of *December*, when they desired me to transmit the Bill to him; and from the Manner in which his Lordship expresses himself in the Beginning of his Letter, I am apt to believe he never thought of perusing more of it than that Part, nor do I see what good End it would have answered for him to have waded thro' that voluminous Composition; for tho' you are now pleased to signify to me, that the then Lower House expected his Lordship would peruse it, in order to see if there was any Thing impracticable in the Execution of the Plan for raising the Aids for the King, therein proposed, or unjust or unreasonable in the Means, or too sparing in the Sum offered, and that he would have signified his Opinion relative to such Matters, I am far from thinking *that House* would have thought his Lordship a competent Judge of the Propriety or Impropriety of all those Parts of the Bill, or if he had ventured to give his Opinion thereon, that they would have paid any Regard to it, when they afterwards disregarded that of his Majesty's Attorney-General, who had seen what had been urged by the Two Houses both for and against it; and I cannot help thinking you are too hasty in drawing from his Lordship's *Silence*, this Conclusion, That he did not think the Bill in *any of those Respects* liable to the least Objection: Could he indeed have then seen all that afterwards passed between the Two Houses thereupon, or on a Bill very similar to it, his Lordship might perhaps have been able to form some Judgment of the Propriety or Impropriety of the general Plan, and particular Parts of it; but it would surely have been a little unreasonable for the Lower House to expect his Lordship, without hearing or seeing what could be offered on both Sides, would undertake to determine concerning any besides the military Part of it, of which his Lordship probably thought himself as capable of judging, as the Gentlemen who had framed it.

That Opinion of Mr. *Pratt's*, was, I apprehend, given on a Perusal of the Bill, and Messages that in 1758 passed between the Two Houses, which, as I conceived they contained a full and true State of the Dispute between them on the Bill, I therewith transmitted; and the Opinion I communicated to the Lower House undoubtedly shews that he was intimately acquainted with the several Points in Dispute between them; and being all that I received from *England* in Return, if I declined giving that House any Satisfaction they wanted, it was owing to my not having it in my Power to gratify their Wishes. I am indeed sensible, that the Opinions of Counsel are governed by the Manner in which the Facts they are founded on, are stated, and I perceive there is some Difference between those of the late Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, and his Majesty's late Attorney-General, with respect to the Nomination of Officers; but as the Lords of Trade, in their Report Two Years ago on some Laws passed in *Pennsylvania*, which Report met with the Concurrence of his Majesty's Council, have repeatedly declared their Sentiments concerning the Right of the Crown, and in that Government of the Proprietors to the Nomination of Officers, I am in Hopes that their Lordships Opinion will always have it's Weight with us, and *that Right* of the Proprietary be never again controverted in this Province.

As you were pleased, in Answer to my Speech at the Opening of the Session, wherein I avoided making any particular Application to the Lower House of the Reprehension contained in the Secretary of State's Letter, to suggest that for Want of

an Agent appointed by that Houſe alone to repreſent their Tranſactions in a true Light, our moſt gracious Sovereign and his Miniſters, had not been fully and truly informed of the repeated generous Offers, which the People of this Province had heretofore made by their Repreſentatives, to raiſe very large Supplies for his Majeſty's Service, I could not help conſidering the Suggeſtion as a Reflection on myſelf, for had not the King's Miniſters been informed of the ſeveral Votes of the Lower Houſe for raiſing Supplies, and of their Proceedings in Conſequence of ſuch Votes, I ſhould not have diſcharged my Duty: To vindicate myſelf therefore from the Blame which the latter Part of your Addreſs ſeemed calculated to caſt on me, I took the Liberty to reply to this Purport, That if the Journals of the Houſe of Delegates, and the Bills offered by them to the Upper Houſe, may be ſuppoſed to contain a true Repreſentation of their Proceedings, I preſumed there could not be any great Neceſſity for the Appointment of a Perſon at home, under the Denomination of an Agent, to acquaint his Majeſty or his Miniſters with the Tranſactions of the Houſe of Delegates, or to inform them of the Offers that Houſe had made to raiſe Supplies for his Service, ſince the Journals of that Houſe had been tranſmitted for their Information, particularly the Journal containing the Meſſages that paſſed between the two Houſes on the Subject of their new Supply Bill. But ſay you, in your laſt Addreſs, " the great End of employ-" ing an Agent, is to repreſent and bring to a " final Determination any Matters in Diſpute with " the Proprietary, by which the People may ap-" prehend themſelves aggrieved." Had you, *Gentlemen*, in your firſt Addreſs, given ſuch a Reaſon for the Lower Houſe's deſiring an Agent, I ſhould not have conſidered it as any Reflection on me for having neglected my Duty, nor have taken Notice of it in the Manner I did, though I might not even then have ſeen the Expediency of ſuch a Perſon's being appointed; for whatever ſome of you would inſinuate, and endeavour to make other Perſons believe, the Lord Proprietary is, in my Opinion, not much concerned in the Controverſy which ſubſiſts between the Houſe of Delegates (or rather a ſmall Majority of that Houſe) and the Gentlemen who conſtitute another Branch of this Legiſlature, on the Subject of a Supply Bill; and whether the Sums which have at Times been voted for his Majeſty's Service, ſhall be raiſed by that particular Mode of Taxation, which thoſe, who are fond of Innovations, ſeem intent on introducing and eſtabliſhing in this Province, his Lordſhip, I am confident, is very far from being averſe to contributing in Proportion with the Inhabitants of this Province towards Supplies for his Majeſty's Service, though I don't ſuppoſe he would wiſh, however zealous he might be to promote his Sovereign's Service, or deſirous to advance the Reputation of *Maryland*, to have either Branch of the Legiſlature give their Aſſent to any Meaſure, which they ſhould be of Opinion, would, in it's Conſequences, tend to ſubvert the Conſtitution, or ſacrifice one Part of the Inhabitants to the Caprice and Humour of the Reſt. You will, I hope, *Gentlemen*, excuſe the Liberty I take in juſt mentioning my Opinion of this Matter, nor think it aſſuming in me either to judge for myſelf, or to intimate my Sentiments; it would indeed, be a little hard, if I alone, in ſuch a Government as this, where every Subject thinks he has a Right to ſpeak his Sentiments on every Matter, ſhould be debarred the Liberty of thinking and judging of the Expediency or Propriety of any Scheme whatever, or be more afraid to communicate my Thoughts, than if I was at *Venice* under Awe of their State Inquiſitors. Happy in knowing by Experience, that the Commiſſion I have the Honour to bear, was given me by one who wiſhes not to make any Encroachments on the Liberties or Privileges of others, and conſcious of the Uprightneſs of my own Intentions, I can venture to appeal to my Conduct for my Juſtification: This being the Caſe, I can Read, without the leaſt Emotion, thoſe Parts of your Addreſs, which Diſcontent and Diſappointment ſeem to have dictated, nor ſhall I take any Notice of your ungenteel Language. If the Miniſtry have done nothing in Conſequence of the Information I took the Liberty to give Mr. *Pitt*, when I intimated to him, that I was afraid no Supplies for the King's Service would be granted in this Province, unleſs his Majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to have the Diſpute thoroughly examined into and finally ſettled, Can you, with the leaſt Appearance of Juſtice, lay the Blame at my Door, or whether I am ſuppoſed to have concealed from his Majeſty's Miniſters the Tranſactions of the Houſe of Delegates, or to have ſent the Miniſtry a full Account of the Proceedings of that Houſe, contained in their own Journals, will you, in either Caſe, take Offence at my Behavior? If, for the Information of the Secretary of State, I had, with the Bill, tranſmitted that Meſſage only, wherein the Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe had particularized their Objections to it, I ſhould indeed have acted diſingenuouſly, but in ſending alſo the Anſwer of the Lower Houſe to that Meſſage, together with the Reply, I gave the faireſt and fulleſt Information concerning the Diſpute between the two Houſes that it was poſſible for me to give, nor do I think you could have ſaid his Majeſty or his Miniſters would have determined on an *ex parte* Repreſentation, had the Determination been upon mature Conſideration of the Bill and thoſe Meſſages; unleſs it can be ſuppoſed that thoſe who framed the Bill, would not, when they were juſtifying or defending it, ſay every Thing they could urge on Behalf of their favourite Offſpring. But, you are pleaſed to aſk, " Have *they* " determined the Diſputes? Has any Thing ever " been laid before us, pointing out in Terms " preciſe and explicit *that Branch* of the Legiſla-" ture which is charged with Obſtinacy in ad-" hering to their former Conduct?" And pray, *Gentlemen*, When did *I aver* that there has? You did indeed yourſelves, by your firſt Addreſs, put in for at leaſt a Share of the Reprehenſion contained in the Secretary of State's Letter; for my Part I did no more than Caution you againſt the Meaſure which late Lower Houſes had purſued, leſt the not granting Supplies at this Time (whether through the Fault of the Upper or the Lower Houſe, it was the ſame Thing) might be attended with fatal Conſequences to the Province. But rather than engage any farther in a Diſpute, which can anſwer no End but to protract the Seſſion, and increaſe the Public Debt, already exorbitant, I will admit, that the Words " Your Pro-" vince will not obſtinately perſiſt" (in the Earl of *Egremont's* Letter) muſt refer to the Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe alone, and that the Perſiſtency of the Lower Houſe in reſolving again to offer a Bill, which the Upper had rejected eight or nine Times, without obviating the Objections the Upper Houſe had made to it, is an Inſtance of the latter's Obſtinacy. Nevertheleſs I cannot help thinking, that rather than bring on the Province, or the Inhabitants in general, his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, it would have been better for your Houſe to have at this Time waved the Diſpute, and offered a Bill on ſome or other of the various Plans, by which Money has been heretofore raiſed in this Province: At leaſt ſuch a Proceeding, would have manifeſted an earneſt Deſire on *your Part* to comply with his Majeſty's Requiſitions, and quite the contrary on the Part of the Upper Houſe, had they refuſed a Bill for granting Supplies to his Majeſty, on a Plan which they had never objected to, when Money was thereby to be raiſed for other Purpoſes.

April 23, 1762. HOR°. SHARPE.

LONDON, *February* 11.

ORDERS are given for Tranſports to ſail out of the River immediately for Portſmouth, the Troops being ready there to embark on board them, going on the grand Expedition; and the Officers in Town are to ſet out for Portſmouth forthwith.

We hear that in the Expedition Fleet, which is expected to put to Sea in a few Days from Portſmouth for the Weſt-Indies, Admiral Pocock and Commodore Kepple will command by Sea; and that the Earl of Albemarle will be General in Chief of the Land Forces; Major General Elliot (of the 15th Regiment of Dragoons) Lieutenant General; and Colonel Kepple, Major General.

Letters from Cadiz, by a Dutch Ship, which left that Port the 30th of December, inform us, that the Spaniards were then in the utmoſt Conſternation, at expecting a Viſit from Sir Charles Saunders; that there were in the Port of Cadiz 14 Sail of the Line, but only three of them were manned; and that the Enemy had planted 200 Pieces of Cannon, without any Platform, on the Sand of the Beach.

Eight Thouſand Troops are going to Portugal, under the Command of Lord Tyrawley, who is likewiſe appointed his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Portugueſe Majeſty; on which Account his Lordſhip kiſſed the King's Hand Yeſterday.

The Eight Thouſand Troops deſtined for Portugal are to go from Belleiſle and Ireland; and the Fortifications of Belleiſle are ordered to be blown up.

The Accounts from Madrid, by the Way of Holland, ſay, that the People there in general ſeem very uneaſy at the Rupture with England, foreſeeing the great Stagnation it will ſoon put to Trade: And, according to the ſame Accounts, the whole Spaniſh Navy at preſent, fit for Service, does not amount to 30 Ships of the Line.

The King of Spain has intimated to the Republic of Genoa, that, from the known Wiſdom of the Senate, he promiſes himſelf that they will acknowledge the Juſtice of his Cauſe, and no ways favour the Engliſh in the Courſe of the preſent War.

The Price of Inſurance to America and the Weſt-Indies is at preſent ſo high, that ſeveral Perſons rather chuſe to run the Hazard, great as it may appear, than to ſubmit to Diſburſements, which ſink ſo very deep into their nett Profits of Trade.

A Letter from Gibraltar, dated December 19, ſays, " News is juſt now brought us, that a large Body of French Troops is embarking at Marſeilles; but whither bound, we know not."

The Bahia Fleet is arrived at Liſbon with 16000 Caſes of Sugar, and 13000 Rolls of Tobacco.—It appears that the Expedition Fleet, now getting ready, is the greateſt that ever England prepared. Doctor Winteringham goes as head Phyſician, Inſpector and Director of the Hoſpitals intended; two other Phyſicians, four Surgeons, and forty Hoſpital Mates, who are all appointed, go under him. The Expedition is for landing, and forming ſeveral Hoſpitals in the Country it is deſigned for.

The two Tranſports, with Troops from Belleiſle, that fell into the Hands of the French, according to their Account, had on board one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, five Lieutenants, four Enſigns, 141 Soldiers of Loudoun's Regiment, and 133 of Manners's.

ST. JOHN's (in Antigua) March 10.

Admiral Rodney has lately received two Expreſſes from Jamaica; one by a Veſſel diſpatched by Capt. Forreſt, Commander of his Majeſty's Ships on that Station, and the other by the Return of his own Tender, which the Admiral had ſent down ſome Time before. By the firſt of theſe Expreſſes we hear the Admiral was informed that there were 22 Sail of Spaniſh Ships of the Line, and 8000 Troops at the Havannah, ready for an Expedition; and it was believed they intended to attack Jamaica, but might probably wait for the Formality of a Declaration of War, which they expected every Day: And the other Expreſs (the Admiral's Tender) had the good Fortune, in her Paſſage up, to take the Expreſs which had been ſent from Spain for the Havannah with the Spaniſh Declaration of War, and afterwards to take a Veſſel from Spain laden with Bombs, Shells, Cannon Balls, and other Ordnance Stores.

BOSTON, April 19.

By Capt. Coombes from Gibraltar, which he left the 20th of January, we learn, that upon receiving an Account of an approaching Rupture with Spain, all ſuſpected Spaniards and other Perſons were turned out of Gibraltar; all the Arms and Ammunition in the Town lodged in the King's Magazines; and all the Buildings pulled down; and the Ground levelled towards the Spaniſh Lines:——That the Spaniſh Forces at San Roque were greatly augmented, and obſerved to increaſe daily:——That a Sweediſh Ship from the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, with a Spaniſh Governor and his Effects on board, was carried into Gibraltar the Day before Capt. Coombes ſailed:——That the Spaniards had collected a large Squadron at Carthagena, which it was ſaid was intended to join the French Fleet; to prevent which, Admiral Saunders had left Gibraltar, with 17 Ships of the Line, ſome Frigates, 2 Bomb-Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships:——That Sir Piercy Brett was daily expected at Gibraltar, with 6 or eight Ships of the Line, to reinforce Admiral Saunders:——And that the Garriſon there conſiſted of 8 Regiments.

And by Capt. Sampſon from Liſbon we learn, That Admiral Saunders was actually before Cadiz, which it was expected he would deſtroy; but that the Spaniſh Men of War were all unrigged, and carried behind the Caraccas; and that the Engliſh Men of War at Liſbon had received Orders to burn, ſink and deſtroy all Spaniſh Ships and Effects, wherever met with.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Yeſterday arrived the Sloop Robert, Capt.——, from Barbados. By a Letter from thence, dated the 28th of March, we are informed that Admiral Rodney, with all the Ships of War except Three, were gone from Martinico for Jamaica. That a Frigate from England touched there, and went after them; that a Veſſel from Briſtol in 7 Weeks was arrived, and brought Advice, that Admiral Pocock, with 5 Sail of the Line, and Lord Albemarle, with 6000 Troops, were immediately to proceed to Martinico, and with the Forces there, attack the Havannah (Capital of Cuba): That Lord Tyrawley, Governor of Gibraltar, had acquainted the Miniſtry, that for 20,000l. Sterling, he could procure 40,000 Moors, and land them in Spain; and he confirms the Account of Admiral Saunders's having taken a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship worth near Half a Million.

By late Advices from the Havannah, we are aſſured there were no more than Six Ships of War at that Port.

April 26. *We can aſſure the Public, that about a Month ago 8 Sail of ſmall Privateers lay ready to put out from the Havannah, in order to cruiſe on the Coaſt of America, as ſoon as War was declared againſt England.*

Saturday Night laſt arrived here from St. Croix, in 18 Days Paſſage, the Sloop Heſter, Capt. Leyburn, who brings Intelligence, that they are fitting out between 12 and 20 Privateers from Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

From Cape-Francois we have Advice, that the following French Fleet arrived there from Breſt, on the 17th of laſt Month, under the Command of Admiral Blenac, with 1500 or 2000 Troops on board, viz.

Le Duc de Bourgoigne, of 80 Guns; Le Hector, 74; Le Defenſeur, 74; Le Diadem, 74; Le Brilliant, 64; Le Prothee, 64; L'Opal, 36; Le Diligent, 32; Le Zephyr, 24; and La Calypſo, of 16 Guns. The Dragon, of 64 Guns, miſſed Stays, and ran aſhore, where ſhe ſoon bilged,

Nothing will be ſaved out of her but a Part of her Guns, and ſome Rigging.—That the above Fleet was deſigned to reinforce Martinico; off of which Iſland it arrived the 4th of March, when the Calypſo Frigate was ſent in Shore to get Intelligence; but her Signals not being properly anſwered from the Shore, it being then in Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and having that Account from a Brig they took the Fourth, they immediately proceeded for Cape-Francois: That off the Cape they, in the Night, fell in with two Engliſh Frigates, who, firing eight Shot at them, put them into great Confuſion; That next Morning they were within Gunſhot, and remained ſo, till they got into the Harbour; during which Time they neither fired at, or gave Chace to them: That Monſieur Bory, General of the Iſland of St. Domingo; Monſieur Belſance, Field-Marſhal of the Troops; the Chevalier de St. Croix, Governor of Belleiſle during its Siege, and a Number of other Officers, came out with this Fleet: That the Troops, with what were before at the Cape, amounted to about 3500 Regulars: And that it was ſaid this French Fleet was to be joined by a Spaniſh one, in order to go on ſome Expedition.—The Calypſo Frigate, of 16 Guns, and 200 Men, in returning to the above Fleet off of Martinico, fell in with Captain Charles Jenkins, in the Brig John and Richard, of Barbados, of 16 Guns, and 28 Men, who engaged the Frigate for near three Hours, and obliged her to ſheer off; but Capt. Jenkins's Powder being then near out, and ſeeing a Fleet ſtanding towards him, which he imagined to be Engliſh, he made for them, and coming up with the headmoſt Ship, which he found to be a French Man of War, the Brilliant of 64 Guns, immediately ſtruck his Colours; notwithſtanding which ſhe fired the greateſt Part of her Broadſide, and ſeveral Vollies of Small Arms into his Veſſel. Captain Jenkins, nor none of his People received any Hurt, but the Brig was much ſhattered. The Frigate loſt ſix or ſeven Hands, and the French acknowledge that Captain Jenkins and his People behaved moſt gallantly in fighting the Frigate ſo long, which was ſo vaſtly ſuperior to him in Force.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, Feb. 29, 1762.

"It is already ſettled between the Spaniards and this Court, that a ſtrict Neutrality is to be obſerved here, on which we congratulate you. Laſt Week the Arethuſa Frigate brought in here a large French Ship from Bourdeaux, loaded with Wine, Pork and Flour.

By Captain Dee, from Barbados, we have Advice, that the Richmond Frigate arrived there from England on the 20th ult. and brought Advice, that the Admirals Pocock and Kepple, with ſeven Sail of the Line, and a Number of Tranſports, with 6000 Land Forces on board, were to ſail for the Weſt Indies, the firſt fair Wind after ſhe ſailed; her Paſſage about five Weeks: That the Frigate ſailed again immediately, in order to find Admiral Rodney, to deliver ſome Diſpatches ſhe had for him: And that ſhe had taken a Spaniſh Ship, with 24000 Dollars on board, which the Captain took out, and ſent the Prize to Madeira.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 6.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in *London*, dated the 5th of *February*, we are informed, that the Merchants there had then come to a Reſolution to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for a Convoy to the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Trade, to ſail from *Spithead* the 20th of *April*.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, March 8.

"Capt. *Kennedy*, in the *Blond* Frigate, brought "in here laſt Week, the *Boutin Indiaman*, of 20 "Guns, and 190 Men, loaded with Coffee and "Pepper, from *Bourbon* and *Maurice*, for Port "*L'Orient*. She proves a valuable Prize. Capt. "*Kennedy* has behaved with uncommon Generoſi-"ty to his Priſoners and Paſſengers."

Lately died at his Plantation on *Elk-Ridge*, in the 54th Year of his Age, greatly regretted by his Acquaintance, Major NATHAN HAMMOND, formerly High-Sheriff of this County.

Laſt Tueſday Afternoon, as *Robert Harſnip*, a Cabinet-Maker, was ſtanding under the Gallows, and giving Directions for fixing the Croſs-Piece, it fell, and ſtruck him upon the Head, by which he was ſo much hurt that he died the next Morning.

Yeſterday was executed here Negro *Cuffee*, for the Murder of his Maſter, Mr. *Alexander Elder*.

To be SOLD for ready Money or ſhort Credit,

CHOICE *Madeira* and *Liſbon* WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks, coarſe and fine Salt, Barrell'd Pork, and *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel or larger Quantity.

THOMAS RICHARDSON and Company.

DOVE, a beautiful Dark Grey Horſe, full 15 Hands high, was imported from *Scotland* laſt *November*, by Dr. *Thomas Hamilton*, at whoſe Plantation he now is, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland*, Will Cover Mares this Seaſon at Six Piſtoles; and thoſe Mares that prove not with Foal, ſhall have the Benefit of the Horſe next Seaſon, *Gratis* (or one Half of the Money returned). He was bred by Mr. *Thomas Jackſon*, ſenior, in the North of *England*, was got by *Young Cade*, his Dam by *Teaſer*, his Grand-dam by *Scawing*'s *Arabian*, and out of the *Gardener* Mare, that won Six Royal Plates of One Hundred Guineas each. He run at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne* at Four Years old, on the 21ſt of *October*, 1760, and Diſtanced the Duke of *Cleveland*'s Roan Filly, *Roxana*, beat the Bay Colt *Swift*, belonging to *William Swinburn*, Eſq; *Charles Wilſon*'s Bay Colt *Windleſs*, *William Cornſorth*'s Bay Colt *Montreal*, and *Setlington*'s Bay Filly *Nameleſs*. As to his Blood, it is indiſputable, and his Beauty alſo among Judges.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

Purſuant to the Laſt Will of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, *at his late Dwelling-Houſe, near* Queen-Anne, *in* Prince-George's *County, on Thurſday the* 20th *of this Inſtant* May, *for Sterling Money, Bills of Exchange, or Dollars and Piſtoles at the Current Exchange,*

A PARCEL of likely valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children; among which are a Cooper and Carpenter.

As alſo all his Houſhold Furniture, and Stock of every Kind.

THOMAS BOYD, } Executors.
ABRAHAM BOYD, }

N. B. The Subſcribers will give good Wages to a Journeyman Blackſmith.

ALL Perſons who are inclin'd to Enliſt themſelves in the *Virginia* Regiment, may depend on having the beſt Encouragement, by applying to Lieutenant *Philip Love*, who is now in this Province, and gives Ten Pounds this Currency to each Recruit, which Recruit has Eight Pence *Virginia* Currency *per* Day, from the Time of his Enliſtment, till he is diſcharged the Service; he is alſo to be, at his joining the Regiment, compleatly Cloathed from Head to Foot, and furniſhed with all Neceſſaries, requiſite for a Gentleman Soldier, at the Colony's Expence. Thoſe who can't readily meet with me, are deſired to apply to Mr. *Arthur Charlton* or Capt. *Price* in *Frederick-Town*, to Mr. *Davis*, Tavern-keeper in *Frederick* County, or to Mr. *Charles Love* near *Allen's-Freſh* in *Charles* County; any of thoſe Gentlemen will Enliſt for me, and give good Quarters, until I have an Opportunity of ſeeing them myſelf.

PHILIP LOVE.

FOUND laſt Sunday, on the Race-Ground in *Annapolis*, A Five Pound *Pennſylvania* Bill. The Owner may have it by calling at the *Printing-Office*, on proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving a Gratuity to the Perſon who found it.

May 3, 1762.

THREE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, living at *Weſt-River*, a Convict Servant Man named *William Lindley*, who probably may pretend to be a Gardener, was born in *England*, and ſpeaks pretty broad, about Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair. Had on when he went away, a light grey Half-thick Coat, new Check Shirt, Brown Roll Trowſers, old channell'd Pumps, and a half-worn Felt Hat; he alſo took with him, a Pair of new Oſnabrigs Trowſers.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward; and if brought home, reaſonable Charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

May 1, 1762.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber living in *Charles-Town*, *Cæcil* County, on the Evening of the 7th ult. a middle ſized Sorrel Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, 7 or 8 Years old this Graſs, his two hind Feet white, paces and hand-gallops, was ſhod all round, and the Shoes much worn, was lately trimmed, but very ill done, no perceivable Brand. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Capt. *Catto* at the Head of *Elk*, or the Subſcriber in *Charles-Town*, ſhall have a Reward of Three Pounds Currency: If ſtolen, any Perſon apprehending or diſcovering the Thief, ſo as he be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Six Pounds Currency.

FRANCIS KEY.

Calvert County, *April* 13, 1762.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 30th of *March* laſt, a ſmall Light Grey Gelding, 4 Years old, he has a Switch Tail, a hanging Mane, and branded on the near Buttock TB (join'd in one.)

Alſo, a likely Black Mare, 2 Years old, with a ſmall white Snip on her Noſe. She was neither dock'd nor branded when ſtolen.

Whoever will give Information to the Subſcriber of the ſaid Creatures, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, or Fifteen Shillings for each if brought home; and for apprehending and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon who ſtole the ſaid Creatures, Four Pieces of Eight, paid by JOHN CAMBELL.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Stephen Gattrell*, in *Frederick* County, and has been there about a Twelvemonth, a White Stray Steer, with red Spots on each Side, mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and an under Bit in the Left.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Jackſon*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Horſe, branded on his left Buttock thus ●, about 13 Hands high, he has a white Spot on his Forehead, and his hind left Foot is white, and trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Howard Duvall*, in *Prince-George's* County near *Bell-Air*, taken up as a Stray, a dark Bay Mare about 13½ Hands high, which has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

BY Virtue of an Act, made and paſſed at the late Seſſion of Aſſembly of this Province, Notice is hereby given, That there will be expoſed to Sale to the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday the 10th Day of *Auguſt* next enſuing, A LOT of Ground, N°. 102, ſituate on the Northeaſt Part of the City of *Annapolis*, with the three Dwelling Houſes thereon. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM CLAJON,
MARY CLAJON, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, luſty, ſaucy, convict Shoemaker, who has between 4 and 5 Years to ſerve. He is a good plain Workman for either Mens or Womens Work; and is pretty ſwift at his Buſineſs, as he can, with Eaſe, make 12 pair of Womens Shoes in a Week.

Whoever inclines to buy him, that will take the trouble to cure him of the abovementioned Faults, may have a very valuable Servant, on very reaſonable Terms. THOMAS HYDE.

TAKEN out of the Houſe of Mr. *William Woodward* in *Annapolis* by Miſtake, about the 23d Inſtant, a very good blue Drab GREAT COAT, made very full, the Arms remarkably long. Another much like it, as to Colour and Goodneſs of Cloth, is left in it's Stead; but the Scantineſs of the Make of the latter renders it very unfit for the Perſon who advertiſes the above. The Gentleman who has made the Miſtake, may, on returning the above Coat, receive his own from Mr. *Woodward*, without any Expence from this Advertiſement.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

SUPPLEMENT

To the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, [Nº. 887.]

Annapolis, April 22, 1762.

To be SOLD, *for Caſh or* London *Bills*,

A QUANTITY of Womens SHOES, Gold Laced Hats, plain Ditto, both black and white, Silk Breeches Patterns, Worſted Ditto, Silk Stockings, *India* Dimity Waiſtcoats, Violins, Millenery, Watches, *&c.* THOMAS LYTTLETON.

GOOD Entertainment for Men and Horſes, with good Boats for Paſſengers to paſs and repaſs to *Annapolis*, kept by the Subſcriber at *Broad-Creek* Ferry, on *Kent-Iſland*. He has alſo very good Paſturage for Horſes. The Subſcriber having been uſed to the Sea, has good Experience in Boats. THOMAS RIMMER.

SEVENTEEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, on Saturday the 10th Day of *April*, a Servant Man named *Jacob Scott*, about 6 Feet high, ſlender made, thin faced, and ſwarthy Complexion, was born ſomewhere about the Head of *Wiccomico*; he underſtands ſomething of the Cart Wheel-wright's Buſineſs, a little of the Joyners, and is a very good tight Cooper; he is a very handy Fellow at any Thing, and has been much uſed to the Water. He went off with one *William Trotter*, or *Protho*, a ſmall thin faced Fellow, who hired a Nine Hogſhead Flat of Mr. *Richard Graves* of the ſame County, with Pretence of going to Oyſter. She is Rigged with two Maſts, with Gaff Sails, a ſmall Fore-Caſtle canvaſſed over; ſhe is ſomewhat craſy about the Gunwales; there is a new Patch in her Main Sail about 18 Inches ſquare; one of her Gunwales has Notches prepared for long Hatches, to cover her as far as the Stern Sheets. The ſaid *Trotter*, or *Protho*, is Run away from his Bail in the ſaid County, with his Wife, and Two Children (Girls). He makes much uſe of Snuff. The aforeſaid *Scott* had on and took with him, Two new Cotton Check Shirts, one white Linen Ditto, one or two old Oſnabrigs Ditto, Two Pair of Oſnabrigs Trowſers, an old Frize Jacket or ſhort Coat, an under white Country Cloth Veſt, a Pair of old Buckſkin Breeches, Two Pair of Yarn Stockings, one Pair of half-worn Shoes, a new Felt Hat, one and three Quarter Yards of coarſe light colour'd Broad-Cloth, and Trimmings to make it up; he alſo took with him a light brown Bearſkin Great Coat, which reaches about as low as his Knees.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *Jacob Scott*, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid; and for ſecuring the Flat aforeſaid, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings.

JOHN CARVILL, junior.

N. B. The aforeſaid *Scott* has taken with him a Hand Saw, Broad Axe, and Carpenter's Adze. He has Relations and many Acquaintance in *Prince-George's* County, where it is likely he will call, in his Way down the Bay.

COMMITTED to the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of *Baltimore* County, in *October* laſt, as a Runaway, a Perſon who ſays his Name is *John Wilſon*, and that his Maſter lives in *Virginia*, not far beyond *Patowmack*, but low down. He appears to be about 25, is ſhort and well made, of a fair Complexion; and is but a ſimple Fellow.

His Maſter may have him again, on paying Fees, and applying to

AQUILA HALL, Sheriff.

The famous Horſe AERIEL,

WILL Cover Mares this Seaſon, at Mr. *William Digges*'s on *Patowmack*, at Two Guineas the Seaſon. Good Paſturage for Mares.

Anne-Arundel County, *April* 12th, 1762.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt Night from the *Patapſco* Furnace, near *Elk-Ridge* Landing, Two *Engliſh* Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

George Seymour, aged near 50 Years, 6 Feet high, ſpare made, thin Viſage, ſandy Complexion, and thick of Hearing. Had on a white Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, a green Half-Thick under Jacket, Felt Hat, Oſnabrigs Shirt, grey ribb'd Yarn Hoſe, and Country-made Shoes.

Stephen Hawkes, aged about 27 Years, near 6 Feet high, ſpare made, thin Viſage, yellow Complexion (having lately had the Ague and Fever). Had on a brown Fearnought Jacket, green Half-Thick under Jacket and Breeches, old Dowlas Shirt, Felt Hat, brown mix'd Worſted Hoſe, Country-made Shoes, and plain Braſs Buckles. They pretend to be uſed to the Sea.

There is miſſing two Horſe Kind (which 'tis ſuppoſed they have;) the one a low well-ſet Sorrel, with a flaxen Mane, and bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock, but the Form forgot. The other a young Brown Bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, two white Feet, a ſmall Blaze in her Face, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, but the Form not perceptible.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants and Horſe Kind, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive, if 10 Miles from Home, Twenty Shillings; if 20 Miles, Thirty Shillings; if 40 Miles, Fifty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Four Pounds Currency for each of the Two Men more than the Law allows, and Twenty Shillings for each of the two Horſe Kind, and reaſonable Charges allowed, if brought to the ſaid Furnace, of Mr. *Thomas Harriſon* and Company, by

JOSEPH WATKINS.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed they are in Company with Two other Servant Men, as ſuch are miſſing, and were ſeen with them the Evening before they went off. Both of thoſe wear their own Hair, of a brown Colour, and have light colour'd Coats. They will probably change their Cloaths, as I am informed *Seymour* was ſeen with a blue Jacket.

GREAT-BRITAIN, a fine young Dray Horſe from *England*, upwards of 16 Hands high, and remarkably ſtrong, will Cover Mares this Seaſon at Two Piſtoles. Good Paſturage for Mares. JOSEPH SIM.

BROKE, or rather burnt out of *Prince-George's* County Goal, on Sunday Night the 18th of *April* laſt, a Woman named *Catharine Harlin*, committed on Suſpicion of Felony, of a middle Size, very talkative, and has grey Eyes. Her Apparel very indifferent, an old Country Cloth ſtrip'd Petticoat, and the Body of an old Plad Gown. She has neither Shoes, Stockings, nor Cap. She formerly lived in *St. Mary's* County, and ſince at *Bladenſburg*; but was taken up and committed from *Broad-Creek* in the County aforeſaid. Whoever takes up the ſaid Woman, and brings her to *Upper-Marlborough*, ſhall have One Piſtole Reward, paid by BENJAMIN BROOKES.

DRIVER, a fine ſtrong Horſe, near 15 Hands high, got by *Othello*, his Dam by *Old Spark*, his Grand-dam by the late Governor OGLE's *Barb*, Covers for Thirty Shillings; and thoſe Mares that do not prove with Foal, may have the Benefit of next Seaſon for Ten Shillings.

ROBERT TYLER.

WANTED,

A BRICK-MAKER, who underſtands his Buſineſs. Enquire at the *Printing-Office*.

THE ALEXANDRIA annual Purſe of FIFTY POUNDS, will be Run for, on Thurſday the 27th of *May* Inſt. the beſt in Three Heats, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding; 14 Hands to carry 10 Stone, all above and below that Standard, Weight for Inches. And,

On the Day following, will be Run for, a Purſe of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, the ſame Diſtance, by 4 Year old Colts; 14 Hands to carry 9 Stone, above and below that Standard, Weight for Inches.

The Horſes to be Entered on the Monday before the Race, with the Managers, Mr. *William Ramſay*, Mr. *James Lawrie*, and Mr. *John Kirkpatrick*; each Horſe to pay Fifty Shillings Entrance the Firſt Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the ſecond Day; and thoſe who do not Enter their Horſes on the Monday aforeſaid, to pay Double Entrance.

Three Horſes to ſtart, or no Race.

All Differences that may ariſe, will be decided by the Managers.

April 15, 1762.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near Mr. *Richard Snowden*'s Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Philip Mobs*, aged about 27 Years, of a dark Complexion, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a white Holland Shirt, black Everlaſting Breeches, a Damaſk Waiſtcoat, a full trimm'd Foreſt Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, Country made Shoes, and Yarn Stockings. He has loſt one of his fore Teeth by Fighting. He took with him a ſmall Iron Grey Horſe, a good Bridle, and a Saddle with a blue Houſing.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and will bring him to the Subſcriber, or cauſe him to be committed to any Goal in this Province, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be paid Thirty Shillings, by EDMUND JENINGS.

RAN away on the 8th Day of *March* laſt, two Servant Men, one of which is the Property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; of *Richmond* County, in *Virginia*, an *Iriſhman* named *James Connor*, who ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, aged about 24 Years, is a well made ſmall Fellow, hath grey Eyes, and profeſſes to be a Shoemaker by Trade, tho' knows very little of the Buſineſs. Had on when he went away, a brown Wig, an Olive colour'd Coat, and a blue Jacket and Breeches.

The other Servant is the Property of Col. *William Brockenbrough* of the ſame County, named *Richard Dring*, 50 Years of Age, about 5 Feet high and very well made, is pitted with the Small Pox, hath black Hair, by Trade a Taylor, and talks very thick. Had on when he went away, a white half-trimm'd Cloth Coat, black Pluſh Jacket and Breeches much worn, *Virginia* made Shoes, or turn'd Pumps.

It's ſuppoſed they went off in Company.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward; and if brought to the Subſcriber at the *Neabſco* Iron-Works, or to their ſaid Maſters, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward for each or either of them, if taken within this Colony; or Seven Pounds for each or either of them if taken out of it, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

January 14, 1762.

STOLEN or Strayed from the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace, a Black Mare, 6 Years old, near 13½ Hands high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock L W. Alſo a Dark Bay Horſe, 15 Years old, about 12 Hands high, has a white Lock of Hair in his Mane about a Span from his Ears, with a white Mark deſcending therefrom down each Side his Neck. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and ſecures them ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

March 30, 1762.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Eaſtern-Branch* Ferry in *Prince-George's* County, the 27th Inſtant, Two likely Dark Bay Horſes: One of them is a large well-ſet Horſe, with large Legs, and one of his hind Feet and part of his Leg white, is ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock I U, or ſomething like it, he has a Switch Tail, and a large buſhy Mane, which wanted trimming. The other Horſe about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops and paces, and has a remarkable Caſt with his fore Legs when he gallops, has a bob Tail, and his Mane has been lately trimmed; his Brand, if any, forgot.

Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber's Houſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each. JONATHAN SLATER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That any Perſon or Perſons, inclinable to undertake the Building of a Wharf, with Stone, on the North-Eaſt Side of the Dock of *Annapolis*, from Mr. *Middleton*'s Wharf to the Inſpecting Houſe on the Point, may be informed of the Terms, on Application to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
SAMUEL MIDDLETON,
LANCELOT JACQUES.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the Sixteenth of June *next, at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Eſtate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, deceaſed, all lying in *Frederick* County.

	Acres.
One Tract called *Hazard*, lying on *Little Conococheague*, containing - -	790
One Ditto called *Partnerſhip*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Manockaſy*, below the Upper Ford, - - - - - - - -	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head of a Spring at *Thomas Anderſon*'s old Place, - -	500
Green Spring, lying on the Eaſt Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the *Green Spring*, - - - - - - - -	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s, and near the main Road that leads thro' *Frederick-Town*, - -	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, on a Run call'd *Mill-Creek*, that runs into *Kittockton Creek*,	114
John's Delight, lying on a ſmall Run called *Curry's Branch*, at the Foot of *Shanendore Mountain*, near *Curry's Gap*,	104
Bloomſbury, lying Half a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s Houſe, - - - - -	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lick Run*, near *Patowmack* River,	86
Brentford, lying near *John George Arnold*'s, on the Weſt Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, - - - - - - - - -	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called *John Chryſtee's Spring Branch*, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' *Frederick-Town*, by *Robert Evans*'s,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called *Needwood*, formerly laid out for Col. *Thomas Creſap*, - - - -	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to

JAMES DICK.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all thoſe who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

Signed per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.